. Washington protested against these invasions of the reservation; but little attention was paid to their complaints, and the Indians soon became jealous and quarrelsome, so that soon afterward, when the agent began to build extensive irrigating canals and to plough large tracts of virgin ground, the chiefs looked upon it as a part of the "white man's policy" as exhibited by the miners, and they predicted that their lands were soon to be taken from them and sold to the settlers. This was the real cause of the

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

The whole district occupied by these Indians of the White River Agency is a succession of parks, guiches and mountains, and it is almost a copy of famous regions around Kars and Erzeroum in Armonia where Monkhtar Pacha held the mountains all summer against the artillery of the Russians. The mountain passes of the White River country ace parrow, tortuous and difficult. The climate is mild and healthful. Beyond this strange and enchanting wilderness lie the alkali desolations of the Bitter Creek country. The White River dis-trict is full of beautiful and clear running streams which are fed by the ice fields of the higher mountains. There are many little parks or meadows lying up there high above the altitude of the New England mountains. Cattle find excollent pasturage and pure water there. The Indians prize these spots of unfail-ing verdure for "picketing" their ponies on. The old agency at White River was in one of these mountain valleys, which the agent considered too high and too contracted for agricultural purposes. The department at Washington read his report and gave him permission to remove the buildings to a larger and more open place some twenty further down the valley. The Indians opposed the transfer on the ground that it would opposed the transfer on the ground that it would destroy some of their grass lands. The agont said that little could be raised at so high an altitude as the old agency site, and he purposed to move down where the land could be tilled and irrigated. He took possession of the new location, and discovered, among ether things, two extensive beds of coal. Irrigating canals were built through his persuasion by some of the Indians, while the "hostiles" growled and went off on a hunting expedition. A large tract was ploughed and preparations were made for extensive Indian farming. This was the condition of things when Chief Douglass discovered that the plough was turning under some of his ancient pasture lands, and then he rebelled and the trouble bean.

began. Senator Teller, who lives in Central City, Col., and in sight of the immous Gregory mines, said last

plough was turning under some of his ancient pasture lands, and then he rebelled and the trouble began.

Senator Teller, who lives in Central City, Col., and m sight of the immons Gregory mines, said last winter in Washington that Mr. Mecker's policy gave great satisfaction to the Indian Bureau and to the best people in Colorado.

Major Hommsurgel's Expedition.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times writes as follows from Learnine City on the 20th uit.:—

The scene of the present disturbances by the Indians is the White River Agency, which is in Northwest Colorado, 185 miles south of Rawlins, on the line of the Union Pacific Radroad, and from which supplies are taken to the agency. This station is about fitteen miles west of the military post of Fort Pred Steele, from which troops are to be sent against the Indians. There is a fair wagon road from Rawlins to White River, but it is mountainous and much cut up by streams. It is best for reighting purposes in the months of August, September and October. The snow then is off the mountains, the waters have gone down and the road is comparatively dry. The troops, therefore, can move better now than at any other season. The expedition will be under the command of Major Thornburgh, of the Fourth United States infantry, the commanding officer at Fort Fred Steele. It will probably consist of two companies of the Firth cavairy, under Captain Payne and Volkmar, and one company of the Third cavairy, Captain Lawson. There is also a company of the Ninth cavairy (colorado, which, as it was in close proximity, has been ordered by General Pope to the agency, and which will be companies of the Fourth intantry at Fort Steele available if their services should be needed. As the Indians at white River only number 800, alt told, of which not over 200 are warriors, a force of four or five companies of submins dissatisfied Indians at the other agencies should reinforce them.

An instance of land and almost the entire westervation of any of the Indian tribes. It embrases over one-third o

lands, though, with the exception of a few seres at the Uncompaniers, none of the land is cultivated or will be as long as the Utes possess the rountry. It is the very best portion of Colorado, and would afford homes for many thousands of white settlers, adding immensely to the agricultural wealth of the State. It is an injustice to civilization and would aflord homes for many thousands of white settlers, adding immensely to the agricultural wealth of the State. It is an injustice to civilization that this waste of soil should be allowed to continue. The lazy Indian vagrants will before long be forced to give way to the industrious white workers, who will make the country golden with grain and giorious in abundant harvests. "The Utes must go," is a growing public sentiment in Colorado, and the people are becoming clamorous for their removal. If there is no immediate prospect of the transfer of these national paupers to Indian Territory then, as a measure of relief, the reservation ought to be reduced to proper bounds and the Bes concentrated at one agency. In former days the Utes were an exceedingly warlike people, and were constantly ighting the Sloux and Choyennes to the north of them and the Navajoes and Apaches on the south. The young braves keep up there traditions of their people, and think that, now they are compelled to be at peace and give up going on the warpath, the hunt is the only thing proper for thom to collow. Work would be a disgrace. It is only fit for white men and squaws, and work they wen't—they will starve first.

Colorary vert to bookless the principal chief at the

CUIFF COLOROW.

Colorow, next to Douglass the principal chief at the Colorow, next to Douglass the principal chief at the White River Agency, is a most unmittigated red dovil. He is what frontier men call "a bad Indian." bate the whites venomously, and it is only fear of their overwhelming numbers that keeps him from breaking out in open war. As it is, he canneys them in every way he can plan, destroys the grass so that there can be no pasturage for cattle anywhere near the reservation, drives off mining prospectors whenever in his wanderings with his band & comes across them, no matter how far off the Indian land they may be, and sets fire in every direction to the timber. The destruction of timber alone by Colorow this summer amounts in value to many hundreds of thousands of dollars—some estimate it at millions. He has kept the mountains, even in the vicinity of this town, distant as it is from the reservation, in a burning blaze for weeks, maing the days disagreeable from the heavy clouds of smoke. The numers in the North Park et Colorado, just south of us, have been anneyed by him all summer, and there is but little doubt entertained that he committed several nurfers of wandering prospectors. It is thought that he is the cause of the White River disarrances.

The groat disadvantage of the Uncompalgre Agency is its immediate vicinity to the San Juan mining county. It may properly be termed a

The great disaurantage of the Uncompangre Agency is its immediate vicinity to the san Juan mining county. It may properly be termed a portion of it, as mines have been discovered upon it both on the Gammson River and also not far from the important mining town of Ouray. There has also been much controversy and disteding between the Indians and write settlers in that section about a strip of land some few miles in width and length which had been taken peasession of by the whites. The Utes do not need it, but it being, though the whites were not aware of it at the time they entured on it, just without the line of the ceded San Juan tract and just within that of the Indian land, it afforded them a cause of complaint and kept the people down there in a constant turnoil. Last year the difficulty was arranged through the exertions of General liatch, the military commander of the Department of New Mexico, who was approinted on a commission for that purpose. Some of the Ute chiefs want this spring to Washington on this matter.

Ouray, the head chief of the Utes at the Uncompalgre, is an indian of remarkable ability. He has made two visits to Washington, and, seeing the power and immense number of the whites, has become in every sense of the word a posceable indian. He lives in a house, cultivates some sixty acres of ground, has a large flock of sheen, wears the clothing of a white man, rides around in a covered wagon or carriage, and has largely adopted the habits and customs of civilization. He has learned to sign his name, and was in the habit of sending letters direct to President Grant stating his grievances and what he wanted. His influence has been no collision between his people and the wintes is entirely due to him. He is not, however, the hereditary headchef, but became so some years ago through his force of character and the favor of the Indians themselves, especially those of the horeditary chief-have been made to assassinate him by the Indians themselves, especially those of the horeditary chief-have been made to assassinate him by the Indians themselves, especially those of the horeditary chief-tain blood, who are jestous of his power and are dissatished with his change from the old habits and customs. The whites much dread that at some time or other these attempts may succeed; that there will be trouble; there will be no restraining force, and the beal fredians will get control of the tribe. It will not be their numbers, but the scattered character of the mining population, the numerous mountain hiding places and the Inaccessibility of

the country which will make them formidable enemies and the war protracted and expensive.

Many years ago the Sioux captured the son of Ouray while he was on a buffale hunt on the Eastern plains of Colorado. The bey then was twelve years years of age and his only child. It has been Ouray's great grief, and, as he was taken prisoner and is still living, he has made every effort to regain him, but as yet ansuccessfully. The government ought, as he thinks, to assist him and get the boy back. Ouray last year gave a strong proof of his determination to keep his people quief by the summary punishment of O-se-paw, a Ute medicine chief, who was, if possible, even more restiess and troublesome than Colorow. He was constantly travelling from the White River Agency: the Soathern Ute-country, exciting all the Utes and endeavoring to get them to join him he an attack upon the whites, claiming that they had been defrauded by the Brunot Treaty, and the whites ought not to be allowed to remain in the San Juan country. Ouray saw that he was getting quite a strong party on his side, so to stop the trouble, after an angry controversy, as he was leaving the council, in the act of mounting his horse, O-se-paw was shot dead by the order of Ouray.

AGENT MEEKER AND HIS PAMILY. Nathan C. Meeker, the agent at White River, is about sixty-four years old. He was born in Euclid, ohio, near Cleveland. The place is now known as Callamer. At an early age he began to write poems and stories for the magazines. When he was still in his boyhood he travelled on foot most of the way to New Orleans, where he arrived without money or even letters of recommendation. He succeeded in getting work on the local staff of one of the city papers, which barely gave him a living. In # year or two he returned to Cleveland, and taught school until he could carn enough to pay his way to New York, whither he went with the friendship of George D. Prentice, whom he had mot during his Southern travels. In New York he was encouraged by N. P. Willis, and he contributed poems and sketches regularly to the New York Mirror, a literary ournal edited by Willis, and which attracted co siderable attention from good writers of that day. The young man's style was quaint and somewhat melancholy, and his poems were copied, but he could scarcely earn bread to eat, and his sufforings were so great that he abandoned poetry for the rest of his life. He managed to raise money enough to enable him to proceed on foot to Pennsylvania, where he taught school and continued his literary studies, Afterward he returned to Ohio, and in 1844, when about thirty years old, married the daughter of Mr. Smith, a retired sen captain, at Claridon, and took his bride to what was known as the Trumbull Phalanx, which was just being organized at Braceville, near Warren, Ohio. The society was a branch of the Brook Farm and the North American Phalanx, of which Hawthorne, Cur-North American Phaianx, of which Hawtherne, Curtis and Greeley were leading members. The Ohio Phalanx was composed of young and ardent admirers of Fourier, the socialist. There was no free love, but the members lived in a village, dined at common tables, dwelt in separate cottages and worked in the community fields together and allowed the proceeds of all their earnings to go into a common tund. Manufactories were established, the soil was fortile, and prosperity would have followed had all the members been honest and the climate healthful. Fever and ague ran riot with the weeds, and the most ignorant and avaricious of the Arcadian band began to absorb what really belonged to the weaker ones, who did most of the hard labor. Mr. Mecker, who was one of the chief workers, was glad to get away alive with his wife and two boys, the youngest of whom was born shaking with the ague. Mr. Mecker was the librarian and chief literary authority of the community, but he lost most of his books, and when he reached his Cleveland home he had but a few dollars. In company with his brothers he opened a small store and began business on a "wordly" basis; and he prospered so that he was invited to join another community, the disciples and followers of Alexander Campbell, a Scotch-fishman, the founder of the religious sect the members of which are sometimes styled "Campbellia" General Garfield is follower of this faith, and he became a fellow townsman of Mr. Mocker. The "Disciplice" were building a large college at Hiram, Ohio, and Mr. Mecker moved his store thicker and received the pasronage of the school and church. While there he wrote a book called "The Adventures of Captain Armstrong." In 1856, when the great panic came, he lost nearly everything. Then he moved to Southern Illinois, and, with the remnants of his "goods," opened a small store near Dougola in Union county. For several years his boys "ran" the store, while he "worked" a small farm and devoted his spars hours to literature. His correspondence with the Cleveland Pla tis and Greelev were leading members. The Ohio Phalanx was composed of young and ardent admirers

region, where birds were singing and grasses growing in the mountains, that he said if he could persuade a dozen tamilies to go thither he would take his wire and girls to live and die there. Mr. Greeley was dining at Delmonico's when he heard of it.

"Tell Meeker," exclaimed he, "to go ahead. I will back him with the Tribine."

A letter was printed, a meeting held, subscriptions invited, and \$90,000 were forwarded to the treasurer immediately. Mr. Meeker was elected president of the colony and Horace Greeley made treasurer. So many applications were sent in that it was thought a larger tract of land would be needed than seemed to be free from ensumbrance at Pike's Peak. Sever if miles square of land were bought on the Cachela-Poudre River, where the town of Greeley now stands, and several hundred families were established in what had been styled "The Great American Desert." Horace Greeley's one exhortation was—

"Tell Meeker to have no fences nor run."

On this basis the colony was founded. To-day Greeley has 3,000 population, a hundred miles of irrigating canals, a fine graded school, and it is the capital of a county 100 miles long.

Mr. Meeker went to the White River Agency with his wife and youngest daughter, Josephine, who taught the young Indians, and was a general favorite. Mr. William II. Post, of Yonkers, was his "boss farmer" and general assistant. Mr. Post had been a competent and very popular secretary of the Greeley Cotony. He was at the agency at the time of the outbreak.

Mr. Meeker's plan was to have the Indians raise

composent and very popular secretary of the Greeky Colony. He was at the agency at the time of the outbrend.

Mr. Meeker's plan was to have the Indians raiso erops and support themselves in an improved way. He encouraged them to live in log houses and have some of the miscellaneous conveniences of civilization. It was an experiment a -d had worked well until the encroseliments of the aimers. A large and effective trengating canal was built by the Indiana and many acres ploughed by these red farmers. One of the bands favored this new system and their chief helped to make peace at the first outbreak. More real agricultural work was accomplished at this agency than at any of the others. The ploughing was done for the benefit of the sgency and for the Indians and not for the agent, as has been reported, presumably by those who favor large contracts and the old Delano system of post trading evangelization. Mr. Meeker's family consists of three daughters and one seen. Two of the daughters, Mary and Rose, are at the homestead in Greeley, while Josephine, aged twenty-two, is supposed to have shared the fate of the father and mother, both of whom are of venerable years.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER HAYT ON THE CAUSE OF

THE OUTBREAK. General Hayt, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, said to a reporter of the HERALD last night:-"I have received no news to-day. I know nothing more than was in the papers this morning. The body of Uses that have raised the trouble only number 900 men, women and children. The presence of troops was the cause of the outbreak. This tribe has been wandering about a good deal and they are pretty unruly fellows. There are 2,000 of them at Los Pen-salos and, I think, nearly a thousand or so at Southern Winter Agency. Meeker, I think, will be saved, as the others have most likely got to the agency in

GOING TO THE FRONT.

First Lieutenant C. A. H. McCauley, of the Third cavalry, who had come East on leave owing to tamily sfliction, on hearing of the outbreak started westward yesterday on his way to Fort Steele, Wy. T., thence to proceed to the front where his

No information of the Ute outbreak had been recoived on Governor's island beyond what had been published in the newspapers. Being asked what he thought of the engagement itself the Adjutant General, Colonel Mitchell, was guarded in his replies, The reports which had been published, he said, being the first hasty accounts given, were hardly full enough in their character to warrant him in expressing an opinion. The warriors of that tribe, he said were reputed to be brave fighters, and were probably in good condition and well equipped, for they had not been in open war for some years. As to the strategy of the government command Colonel Mitchell would not make any criticism. He thought from the published accounts that Major Thernburgh may have been somewhat hampered by his instructions, but the accounts were not even definite POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, QCT. 3 -3:30 A. M.

THE CORRALLED COMMAND.

Fears that the Troops Have Perished.

HEAVY FIRING AND NO NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RAWLINS, Wy. T., Oct. 2, 1879. No tidings from the Thornburgh command or Ute Agency have been received up to this hour-ten o'clock P. M. Morgan, a ranchman on Milk River, reports having heard heavy and continuous firing of musketry in the direction of the battlefield on Tuesday forenoon, the day after the fight. Morgan was not at home on Monday, and had no knowledge

of the engagement on that day until he reached

Snake River settlement.

FEARS FOR THE COMMAND. It is the general belief here that the command have been killed. Were it not so it is believed they would have found some way of communieating with this point. There are quite a number of white men between the battlefield and the Agency, but none of them have been heard

STOW MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The troops, as is usual on such occasions, are moving very slow. Quite a force is detained here for want of transportation. Four more companies are to arrive to-night. General Crooks has telegraphed the commander at Fort Steele, situated fifteen miles east of this point to distribute arms and ammunition to the inhabitants between that place and Milk River.

The mail earrier from White River Agency, due to arrive at six o'clock, has not yet put in an appearance here.

SETTLERS OF COLORADO CONCENTRATING-THE STATE AUTHORITIES PREPARING TO PROTECT THE CITIZENS-INDIGNATION OF THE PEOPLE AT CERTAIN UNJUST CHARGES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] DENVER, Col., Oct. 2, 1879. No additional facts have been received here from the scene of the fight. A courier has just arrived from Middle Park, forty-eight hours out from Hayden, near Milk Creek. He reports that a mail carrier was shot at by the Indians and that the families along Bear River, and between Hayden and Steamboat Springs, are congregating at the hermitage for protection. The stage into Georgetown from Mid-dle Park did not arrive this morning, Governor Pitkin has ordered five thousand cartridges forwarded to General Hamill, of the State militia, at Georgetown. The Governor is determined to send out the State troops if the settlers are molested. So

far the Indian depredations are confined to the attack on Thornburgh's command. No settlers of the State have been molested. INDIGNATION IN COLORADO. Great indignation provails here over press tele-grams from New York, received this afternoon, charging the conflict on the people of the State and declaring that the trouble was precipitated by encroachments on Indian lands. Your correspondent had an interview with Governor Fitkin to-night. He pronounces the state-ments altogether erroneous and without founda-tion. It is not generally understood that the Indian reservation in the State is three times the size of the State of Massachusetts and embraces the choicest mineral and agricultural lands in Colo rado. The mineral lands where it is charged miners have encroached belong to the Uncompangre Utes, who are not engaged at all in the present outbreak. The mineral

Elk Mountains, part lying in the reservation and part outside. The claims on the reservation have not been prosecuted because the government could not give miners titles to the land. The present troubles are altogether with the White River Utes, and originated through an assault on Agent Meeker. The latter called for troops, and Thornburg's command was sent to protect him. They were on their way to the

agency when attacked. OFFERS OF AID

Offers of volunteer aid are pouring into the Governor all day long. It is estimated that he could raise twenty thousand men at a few hours' notice. Settlers are eager to fight, but are forbidden by the War Department. So long as the fight wages on the reservation territory, the State troops will not interfore. In the event of an attack on the settlers volunteers will take the field.

All'the families in Middle Park are gathering at Hot Sulphur Springs, where there is a blockhouse There are about forty families in the Park.

WHITES AT THE AGENCY. The persons at the agency, all of whom are reported murdered, are Agent N. C. Muller, wife and daugnter (Miss Josephine), Frank and Harry Dresser, Edward L. Manafield, W. H. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Price and two children, Fred Shepard, George Eaton and a son of T. F. Thompson. They are all from Creeley.

Senator Teller to-night told your correspon

that the press telegrams were unjust representa-tions of the facts, and he corroborated the statement of Governor Pitkin as to the trouble.

GENERAL GRANT.

HONORS TO THE EX-PRESIDENT ON THE BOAD TO THE YOSEMITE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2, 1879. A despatch from Clark's Station, on the road to the Yosemite. says:-"General Grant and family arrived here at fitteen minutes to seven o'clock last evening, after an uneventful ride from Maders, which they left at fifteen minutes past seven o'clock A. M. Previous to his departure from Madera he gave a brief reception to the citizens and residents of Fresno City, and among the number who congratulated him upon his return to Confederate veterans. At Fresno Flat he received further congratulatory calls from Fresno county veterans. The ceach which conveyed the party was handsomely decorated. Thirty-six horses were used in the trip, six changes being made. Upon the arrival of the distinguished party here they were met and welcomed by J. B. Bruce and S. Washburne and escorted to the parlor of the hotel. The Mariposa brass band had crossed the mountains, a distance of thirty-six miles, to join in the ceromonics, playing "Hail to the Chief." Dinner followed, after which there was an informal reception in the hotel parlora. The General was serenaded and retired at an early hour.

At hair-past eight o'clock this morning the party entered the Yosemite Valley, where they will remain until Monday. They will return by hig Trees and Merced to San Francisco. Confederate veterans. At Freeno Fiat he

ALLEGED WIFE POISONING.

Nonwich, Conn., Oct. 2, 1879. William B. Riddle, of this place, was arrested to-day on suspicion of having poisoned his wife, who died on the 22d of May, 1878, under somewhat suspicious circumstances. To-day a complaint was made against Riddle by Henry L. Williams, a former mate against faddie by Henry L. Williams, a former employé. Riddie has been engaged in business in this city for some years as a twine manufacturer. He recently removed his machinery to Now York, and completed preparations for beginning business there. He was married a low days ago to Nelly Gris-coll, an employé in his factory, the marriage being performed by a Catholic priest in New York. An ex-smination will probable take place to-morrow. THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

A MONSTER PROCESSION AT INDIANAPOLIS-HIS EXCELLENCY MAKES ANOTHER SPEECH ON THE RETURN OF PROSPERITY AND HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF IT-GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE UTE OUTBREAK.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 2, 1879. The grand industrial parade to-day was a com-plete success. Every branch of trade was rep-resented. President Hayes and General Sherman, escorted by the military, were at the head of the procession, which was viewed by Mrs. Hayes in front of the Post Office, and which occupied two hours and five minutes in passing. The entire route was lined with people and the passage of the President was an ovation from the start to the close. The President lunched with E. B. Martindale and afterward visited the Exposition and the State Fair.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS AGAIN. President Hayes was introduced to the people at State Fair by Mr. Mitchell, of the State Board of Agriculture, and spoke as follows:-

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITERENS OF INDIANA:—
The guests of the city of Indianapolis and of the State Beard of Agriculture are not likely to mistake the meaning of the outherstatic assemblages which we have seen a upon this ground. The receptions and welcomes and product. The receptions and welcomes are producted in the product of th

in other states. I am not here to disparage the ability, the pariotism or the courage or other great qualities of John Brough, of my own State, or of other war Governors of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts or Illinois, or in any other State, but to make this ample and truthful statement that no other Governor, in any other State, under such difficulties as he encountered, bore up the flag of the Union as it was borne up by Oliver P. Morton (Cheers and cries of "Good!") Returning to the good times coming, I would ask, what stall we do with them when they come? (A voice, "Enjoy them.") Yes, enjoy them is good. What class? (Another voice, "Poster them.") That is it; try to keep them, See to it that they come to stay. (Cheers and cries of "Phaf's the talk.") There seems to be a circle in which we are perpetually travoiling—at one time prosperous, at another time not so prosperous, winding up with disaster. There comes around a period of distress once in about twenty years. We should try to lengthen this unfortunate period out to twenty-one or thirty years. When hard times come who do they hit the hardest? They hit that community the hardest which is the most in debt. Where do they hit lightest? They hit lightest where there is least debt. That talk its own story there is logic. If we would have good times, let us pay as we go. One other thing—for I cannot, in the presence of this audience, elaborate anything—the great instrumentality of the business of commerce, more largely that over before, is with the whole world. Our products are so valuable that they have femmed their market across the ocean and over the world. The great instrumentality of modern commerce, currency money, is established in this country on principles that are acknowledged to be sound all the world over. (A voice, "That" the destrine." Applause.)

Now my friends, I think I have talked quite long enough. (Cries of "Go on!") Well, there is one other thing I would like to talk about in Indiana—the voice, "Let's have it in median and other portion

REMARKS OF GENERAL SHERMAN, The President having concluded his remarks, there were loud and continued calls for General Sherman, who rather reluctantly came forward and said:—

who rather reluctantly came forward and said:—

Ma. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—It has been my good fortune to attend the President of the United States on his recent tour through the West. I have heard him express the same squitments, as he says, in St. Joseph that he has here, and he received the same measure of applause. He has carried one message of glad tidings to all the people. At every station and at every cross-road men, women and children have gathered around our car, and the President has spoken to them of the hard times, and he has uniterfully assured them that they had passed through them and entered upon "the good times coming," just as he has done here to-day. If the hard times be past, and what we have seen here to-day would seem to settle that question, we are now entering upon a career of unequalled prosperity. (Applauses.) We have seen here to-day sixty acrees of people, and abundance and pionsty on every hand, and contentment everywhere. I had expected all this and told the President what he

might anticipate in Indianapolis, and we are not at all disappointed—(applause)—and I thank you all from my heart. As to the old soldiers, tell them Uncle Billy is always ready when he is wanted. (Cheers.) They have teld us by the thousands that they are ready to respond to the call of their country; but the Prosident told them—and I added my blessing to it—that we had published to fight for pow—not an enemy the great battle of life. But the telegraph brings the sad tidings to-day that one of our gallant officers, Major Thornburgh, together with thirteen others of our brave boys, as gallant fellows as any of our old '64 veterans, have been slain by, the Indians. Now, we must punish those Indians and avenge the dead. It will be done, notwithstanding Congress has given us so few men. Because of the hard times now past they have cut our army down now until we can hardly do picket duty on our trontier lines, and that is the way the Indians got the drop on us. They always get the best of us at first, as in the case of Custer. And now, my fellow soliciers, I would ask of you that you solicit your Congressmen to give us a force large enough to at least do efficient picket duty.

J. HENRY PULESTON, M. P.

HIS ARRIVAL IN PHILADELPHIA YESTERDAY-A BANQUET TENDERED-HIS VIEWS ON THE PRESENT CONDITION OF ENGLAND-HE RE-TURNS TO AMERICA AFTER AN ABSENCE OF NINE YEARS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1879. engers by the steamer Pennsylv nis, which arrived here this morning, was Mr. J. Henry Puleston, M. P. The steamer was met by a and, after an informal welcome through Colonel J. W. Forney and Alexander P. Brown, tendered to Mr. Puleston the compliment of a public dinner in the Continental Hotel on the 10th inst. The address was signed by ex-Governor Curtin, Thomas A. Scott, A. K. McClure, Mayor Stokley, William McMichael, Speaker Randall, J. W. Forney and many others. Mr. Puleston responded in a brief speech, full of feeling, recalling the many changes which had taken place since his departure more than nine years ago, and corrected the impression that his visit is in any exact sonso of an official character

ENGLAND CANNOT RETURN TO PROTECTION. Mr. Puleston, in reply to a question of the Herald representative, said:—"I entirely dissent from the opinions attributed to my colleague, Mr. Potter, who is reported as having said that we will have protection in England in six months. I can imagine no contingency in which England can eve return to a system of protection. That the competitions between Great Britain and this country have given rise to considerable speculation, which is serious, relative to some reciprocity, is true, but at the same time it must be remembered that it is this very competition that under present circumstances gives to our people, and especially our needy classes, a supply of cheap provisions, cheap bread, cheap beef and other food. If there had been no competition starvation prices would have been the rule. you see there are greater evils than those we have

you see there are greater evils than those we have to bear."

ENGLISH FARMERS AWARENING.

Being asked concorning the great depression in laboring and agricultural districts Mr. Puleston said:—"In my district, where shipbuilding and the materials for war are got up, there is no depression; but in the manuisaturing centre, in the North of England and Scotland, it is very great and simost entirely due to the depression here. Within the past few weeks several very large orders for crude and rail iron have been received and many of the mills are active again. The agricultural depression is, after all, most important. Still, although this season is unprecedentedly bad, the consequences are less unfortunate than was feared. Our farmers will get out of the old beaten track and learn that wheat, bacon and cheese, in view of American competition, are no longer profitable. Large quantities of vegetables, fruit and eggs, which should be produced at home, are now imported from France and Beigium. We have the climate and slit the conditions for agricultural prosperity, and these hard blows are driving sense into the heads of our farmers and bringing about some readjustments between landlord and tenant. This state of things is giving renewed impetus to emigration. In recent specches Lord Derby has urged emigration, and especially to the United States. The people have money enough to leave the country, even if they never have enough to return with. This feeling applies to the English as well as the Irigh, and associations are formed to add the emigrants, one large party of whom have just started, for Toxas."

Mr. Puleston is a netive of Walce, and is said be a

formed to aid the emigrants, one large party of whom' have just started, for Texas."

MR. PULESTON'S ACTIVE CARRER.

Mr. Puleston is a native of Wales, and is said be a blood relative of Sir Richard Price-Puleston, of Emral, county of Flint, North Wales, whose father was created baronet in 1813. The head of the Puleston family has had Emral as his property and principal residence since the time of Edward I. The English visitor was educated for the medical profession, and for some years was attached to the London Charing Cross Hospital. When still a young man he emigrated to Australia, which he soon abandoned for this country, however, and sottled in the mining districts of Pennsylvania. He took to the pen and became the editor of a paper in Pittston, and afterward, in 1850, started the Fennsylvania Guardian, at Phénixville. In 1851 he was appointed by Governor A. G. Curtin State Agent for Pennsylvania at Washington, with the rank of Colonal, where he remained during the war forwarding and at Phentxville. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor A. G. Curtin State Agent for Pennsylvania at Washington, with the rank of Colonal, where he remained during the war, forwarding and caring for the troops, supplies and munitions of that State with marked efficiency. Toward the close of the war, having amassed a considerable sum of money, he went to New York, entered Wall street, and established the brokerage and bankling house of Puleston, Raymond & Co. When Mr. Jay Cooke was casting around for suitable instruments wherewith to found his great house in London, he selected Mr. Puleston as a likely man, and returning to England, the latter became a partner in the London house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., which fortunately survived the calamity which carried down the American firm of Jay Cooke & Co., and assumed the firm name of McCulloch & Co. Mr. Puleston, however, resigned his interest in that house during the summer of 1876. In the month of Fobruary, 1874, he was elected a conservative representative to Parliament from the borough of Devonport, which until 1823 was called Plymouth Dock. It has a population of 65,000 and nearly three thousand registered electors. Owing to the large employment of artisans in the public docks the government influence in previous years had generally been sufficient to return two members, but this was changed in 1874 by the election of Mr. Puleston and another conservative. In 1875 a safe deposit company similar to those in this country was established, of which Mr. Puleston was the principal promoter, and elected chairman, with a very large salary. While in America he was one of the original promoters of the Christian Union, formerly edited by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Puleston lives at a handsome country seat, known as Marden Park, in Surrey, He is a conscientious adherent of the English Church, are agreeable speaker, a thorough business man, and is regarded as a useful member of Parliament.

MERRITT AT HOME.

THE PEDESTRIAN AWARDED AN OVATION AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN. The citizens of the flourishing little Con

town of Bridgeport were so elated over the achieve-ment of their townsman, Samuel Merritt, in the con-

test for the Astley belt that no honor was thought too great for him, and citizens of all classes vied the reception. Finally Messrs. Simmonds and Smith organized a deputation, secured the services of the Howe brass band, and on Wednesday after-noon presented themselves at the Glonham Hotel, and after formally announcing the object of their visit offered the hospitalities of the city to Merritt. The latter accepted the compliment tendered and was at once escorted to the steamer Rosedale, which lay awaiting him at the foot of Twenty-third street, East River. About six o'clock in the evening she reached her destination, and the news having pre-coded her arrival, all Bridgeport was slive with excitement, and the wharves, railroad depot and ware houses along the water front were black with specitions. In fact, Grant himself could hardly have received a greater evation from his patriotic admirers. Although the affair was comparatively impromptu, no arrangements previously made could have aroused a greater degree of enthusiasm. Merritt was placed in a carriage, and, preceded by the band, drove through Main street, Fairfield avenue and State street to St. John's Hall, which was already packed with people. Judge D. B. Lockwood was selected as spokeman, and welcomed the "gallant Sam" to the home of his boylood in the most cordial manner. John Eunis followed and complimented his rival in pedestrianism on the endurance and pluck he had displayed in the contest. John Scannell was also called, and testified his confidence in Merritt by offering to back him to any amount in any future contest. The enthusiasm of Wednesday night had hardly subsided when Bridgeport was again excited to fover host by the arrival of the steamer Grand Republic, crowded with excursionists from this city, who had expected to have the pedestrian as their compagness decrete the steamer expressly to convey him to his home in regal style, and delayed the saiding to accommodate the champion. Much to the disgust of Mr. Lucy and the excursionists the walker failed to put in an appearance, and on reaching Bridgeport, there was a general scramble among both passengers and citizens in search of the here of the hour. Mr. Lucy's band was stationed on the dock, and began to plsy vigorously. tors. In fact, Grant himself could hardly have re

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Grand Stand at a Fair Gives Way While Crowded with People.

SIX PERSONS KILLED.

A Large Number Seriously Injured.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2, 1879.

A special despatch to the Detroit Post and Tribune from Adrian, Mich., gives the particulars of an accident which occurred at the county fair grounds in that city this afternoon. About two thousand, people had assembled on a newly erected grand stand to witness the races, when the centre of the stand gave way with a crash, the front part falling outward and the back part falling into the river, precipitating the mass of people into the ruins. Work was at once begun to extriente the dead and wounded. The Opera House was opened and many of the dead and wounded, as fast as they were extricated, were conveyed there. Many of the injured were taken away by friends, so that the actual number injured cannot be ascertained.

THE CASUALTIES. The following is a list of the casualties as far

M. M. MERCK, Adrian.

Mrs. JOHN HUBRARD, Jasper, Mich.

Two boys, about twelve years of age, named HYLE and MOSHER.

DAVID RLUMADORE, Petersburg, Mich. ged 18.

WILLIAM MULZER, Adrian.

WOUNDED.

J. WINN, badly bruised about the head and

Mrs. VEDDER, leg broken. Justice WRIGHT, Fairfield, Mich., badly bruised.

J. B. GOPEN, leg broken.

JEROME CAMP, back injured. WALTER MERRITT, internal injuries; also

oadly bruised about the head.

LOUIS ADAMS, leg broken. WILL CRAMER, head cut badly.

Miss CALLAHAN, leg broken. JAMES HYDE, foot smashed and badly

bruised about the chest. JOHN HURLBUT, leg crushed.

Mr. HUNT, Fairfield, Mich., head badly B. F. REYNOLDS, badly hurt; extent of in-

juries not known. Mrs. ROBERT CARPENTER, arm broken.

ED. HUME, hip erushed. HENRY HART, of Adrian, shoulder broken

and head crushed, and is also thought to have sustained serious internal injuries.

Miss STEWART, severe internal injuries, and

A man about thirty-five years old, name unknown, terribly bruised and also injured inter-

nally. FRANCIS GILBERT, severely injured about the head.

B. MOORE, head and body badly bruised. ROBERT McWILLIAM, of Ridgway, le broken, head bruised and received internal in-

JESSE WARREN, of Adrian, leg broken.

Warren's daughter, also badly injured. Mrs. WILLIAM GILBERT and son, seriously injured.

FRANK CHAMBERLIN, leg badly bruised.

A. CROSSLER, badly bruised on the back and internally injured. Mrs. HIRAM BURT and daughter, badly

Superintendent BRANER was under the stand, and was injured in the chest and on the

shoulder. S. COLE, arm broken and leg bruised. Mrs. MARY PERKINS, badly hurt across the

Two PAINTEBS, engaged in lettering the back of the stand, were buried in the debris and budly injured.

THE PROVIDENCE KIDNAPPERS.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2, 1879.

The trial of Joseph Kenney, Frank A. Thurber and

E. A. Grover, indicted some time age for kidnapping, commenced to-day before Judge Burgess, in the Court of Common Pleas. Grover retracted lits former plea of "Not guilty" and plead nolo contenders, In order to secure the sum of \$50, which they hoped to recover as complainants' portion of the penalty on a complaint pending against Clement Chamberlain, of Massachusetts, they conspired to secure his arrost on a fabricated charge in this State and carry him over the line, where he was to be taken in custody by officers in Massachusetts. Thurber made the arrest in Providence, and swore out a complaint, and on Chamberlain's arraignment in the town of Lincoln, in this State, he went ball for him and turned him over to Grover, who in turn took him in a buggy, and followed by Kenney drove him outside the State limits and surrendered him to the officers from the Bay State. He was then taken to Uxbridge, Mass., where he was held for several days. He sub-nequently secured bail and placed the matter in the hands of the authorities here, which led to the arrest of the conspirators. In order to secure the sum of \$50, which they hoped

DEATH OF COLONEL G. F. WATSON.

Colonel George F. Watson, an officer on Jefferson Davis' staff throughout the late war, died at the Philadelphia Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday, while sitting quietly in the billiard room. The deceased was born in this city in 1819; but after ceased was born in this city in 1819; but after graduating from college and spending some years in a dry goods house he went to Mobile, Ala., to establish a branch establishment, and there amassed a fortune. After the rebellion he sottled in Mussissippi and was chosen by the Governor to represent that State at the proposed World's Fair next year. Four months ago the Colonel came North and has been living at the hotel in Jorsey City awaiting the return of his family from Cánada. It is thought possible that his death was caused by an overlose of a drug prescribed for his relief. A post-mortem examination will be made at the Morgue to-day.

DYING OF HIS INJURIES.

Walter Dixon, an old man living on Third avenue ear thirty-seventh street, South Brooklyn, was elieved to be dying last night from blows which he claims were indicted by George Magoe, on Wednesday night. The latter, who is in his thirtieth year, was arristed, and the Coroner was nothind to take the sufferer's ante-mortem statement. Dixon's injuries are chiefly about the face and stomach.